

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XX. No. 20

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—CINDERELLA—BONA FIDE TRAVELLER.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—BUTTER SWAMP—POOR SOLDIER—CATASTROPHE OF THE GARDEN.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers Street—THE SERIOUS FAULTY—THE TROUBLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—NIGHT AND MORNING—A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway—VIRGIN OF THE SUN—WANDERING BOYS.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—Evil Eye—Fairy—USE BY FACTS—Evening—Evil Eye—Fairy—USE BY FACTS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 639 Broadway—BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE TRUPE.

HOPE CHAPEL, 718 and 720 Broadway—DONALDSON'S BARNARD.

TO-NIGHT. METROPOLITAN THEATRE—SUNDAY CONCERT.

New York, Sunday, January 21, 1855.

The News.

The United States was not in session yesterday. In the House the Pacific Railroad bill passed its third reading by a vote of 104 to 97. It provides for one grand trunk central railroad and telegraph line, from some point on the western boundary of Missouri or Iowa, between the thirty-sixth and forty-third degrees of north latitude, on the nearest and most eligible route to San Francisco, and two branch railroads and telegraph lines, one diverging from said central road at some eligible point east of the Rocky Mountains, between the one hundred and third and fifth parallels, west longitude, and running through the territories of the United States in the direction of Memphis, Tennessee, and one diverging from the central road at the point last aforesaid, and running through the territories of the United States to the most eligible point on the western shore of Lake Superior. For this purpose the bill appropriates public lands equal to the alternate sections for the space of twelve miles on each side of the road, from the eastern to the western terminus. It is also made the duty of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General to cause advertisements to be published in two of the newspapers of each State, and in the District of Columbia, inviting sealed proposals for the construction of the road and telegraph on the terms stated. The sections of the bill other than the first do not accord with the bill in its amended form; the prevalence of the previous question and unanimous consent being withheld, preventing the necessary modifications being made. Bills to amend the act carrying into effect the reciprocity treaty, and also the act reducing and graduating the price of public lands, were presented, and the former was referred to the Committee of the Whole. A memorial signed by all the members of the executive and legislative departments of the government of this State, in favor of an expedition to search for Dr. Kane, was presented by Mr. Walker.

A large portion of our space this morning is devoted to the details of the European news brought by the steamship Canada. The letters of our London and Paris correspondents are also given, which, together with copious extracts from foreign journals, furnish a complete history of the stirring events now agitating both hemispheres. In the editorial columns may be found at length our views of the present aspect of affairs abroad. The next intelligence from Europe will be brought by the Pacific, which left Liverpool on the 13th inst., for this port.

In another column we publish an interesting letter from Mr. Silas E. Burrows, giving an account of his recent visit to Japan. As everything authentic relating to that region is now read with avidity, the letter alluded to will doubtless receive an attentive perusal.

Advices from different parts of Canada express strong fears that the unusual mildness of the season and the absence of snow will have an injurious effect upon the autumn rye grain. At St. Catharines business was very dull and robberies quite frequent.

Mr. Sidel has received the unanimous nomination of the democrats of the Louisiana Legislature for the office of United States Senator. This of course blocks out Mr. Soule.

A telegraphic dispatch from Buffalo states that a serious riot occurred yesterday at Ridgeway, (Canada,) twenty miles from Buffalo. It appears that the laborers on the Buffalo, Bradford and Goodrich Railroad, became greatly exasperated at not receiving their wages, and in revenge spiked the switches, and by other means obstructed the trains. The chief officer of the road, at Buffalo, on being apprised of the difficulty, engaged the services of twenty men, and the party, well armed, proceeded to the scene of disturbance. The laborers were also armed, and a deadly conflict ensued, which resulted in the killing of one of the Buffalo party and the wounding of several others, one of them dangerously. A number of the rioters were arrested, among them the person who shot the Buffalo man. He was afterwards committed to prison to answer the charge of murder. The party from the American side acted, it is said, under the orders of the Canadian sheriff.

Hon. John S. Wells has accepted the appointment of United States Senator from New Hampshire, in place of the Hon. Moses Norris, Jr., deceased. Executions are becoming popular. At Greensburg, Ky., on Friday, six thousand persons were present at the hanging of Stephen Short and Wm. Hanning. The culprits confessed their guilt when on the gallows. At Galena, Ill., on Friday, John J. Taylor was executed for the murder of his wife. He addressed an attentive audience of ten thousand persons for an hour, protesting his innocence at heart of the crime, and attributing his unfortunate condition to ruin.

The United States Grand Jury, having been in session upwards of eight days, entered the United States Circuit Court yesterday with a presentment respecting the Arctic calamity, in which they recount the circumstances of the disaster, and advise that vessels should be provided with boats, numbered and arranged as originally suggested by a correspondent of the Herald. One of the Grand Jurors submitted a remonstrance to the presentment. The Foreman also sent a communication to the Judge, preferring a complaint against one of the officials of the court. What the nature of it is did not transpire. The charge will be reduced to writing on Monday morning. A report of the whole proceedings will be found in another column. It is worthy of note that the expenses attending the present long session of the Grand Inquest amount to over \$7,000.

The January term of the Court of General Sessions was closed yesterday before Judge Starn. During the term one of the members of the Grand Jury died, owing, it is said, to the unhealthy condition of the room in which they transacted their business. In their presentment the Grand Jury alluded to this melancholy incident, and we trust that the evil complained of will be speedily remedied. The jury also made a presentment in favor

of abolishing the jury laws, which will be found in another part of to-day's paper, and will be read with interest.

The report of the City Inspector gives 467 deaths as the total mortality in the city during the past week, viz.: 48 men, 87 women, 166 boys and 130 girls. This shows an increase of 40 on the week previous. There were 57 deaths of consumption, 23 of bronchitis, 41 of inflammation of the lungs, 7 of congestion of the brain, 14 of diarrhoea, 14 of dropsy in the head, 4 of dysentery, 6 of inflammation of the bowels, 7 of disease of the heart, 35 of convulsions (infantile), 11 of croup, 26 of scarlet fever, 20 of measles, 7 of measles, and 5 of whooping cough. There were 5 premature births, and 40 cases of still-born. The number of deaths from external causes is unusually large:—5 from burns or scalds, 2 from casualties, 1 drowned, 3 fractured, 1 murdered. The diseases are classified as follows:—Bones, joints, &c., 3; brain and nerves, 82; generative organs, 2; heart and blood vessels, 11; lungs, throat, &c., 150; old age, 7; eruptive fevers and skin, 38; still-born and premature births, 45; stomach, bowels, &c., 65; general fevers and uncertain seat, 56; unknown, 2; urinary organs, 5. The activity table gives 89 natives of Ireland, 299 of the United States, 48 of Germany, and 17 of England. There were 69 deaths in the Emigrant Hospital on Ward's Island, and 16 at Bellevue.

The European War—Prussia on the Horns of a Dilemma.

The text of the note of the Prussian government to its envoys in London and Paris, in reference to the tripartite treaty, is one of the most curious diplomatic documents to which the Eastern question has given birth. It strikingly illustrates Talleyrand's celebrated saying, that language was used to men for the purpose of concealing his thoughts. It is full of vague generalities, and conveys to the mind no practical bearing or object. We can, in fact, only guess at its meaning from the antecedent conduct and policy of its authors.

Baffled in her views, both as regards her hoped-for political predominance in the confederation and the successful continuance of her sham neutrality in the European war, Prussia is now compelled to resort to fresh contrivances to avoid compromising herself irrevocably to the cause of the allies. In the document to which we refer, she assigns as a reason for refusing to give her adhesion to the treaty of the 2d of December her desire to have distinct explanations as to the interpretation to be given to the four points agreed upon as the bases of negotiations, in the month of August last, and expresses her readiness, if they should prove satisfactory, to enter into an analogous arrangement. Now, no one expects that any interpretation that can be given to guarantees which are necessarily vague in their nature, will be deemed acceptable by a Power which has so strong an interest in narrowing them down to the least onerous conditions possible. It is evident, therefore, that this is only another ingenious effort to procrastinate a state of relations which has already proved so servicable to Russia, and which in a commercial point of view has largely benefited Prussia herself. The latter no doubt entertains a hope that months will be worn away in fresh quibbles upon the diplomatic points which have already been so fully discussed in her separate negotiations with Austria; and that by continuing to hold her present independent position she will be enabled to exercise a favorable influence on the final settlement of the questions at issue, and, perhaps, even secure some important advantages for herself. It is not likely, however, that the allies will be fools enough to submit any longer to the injurious effects upon their interests of this selfish and dishonest policy. Prussia will either have to join the coalition on such an interpretation of the four points as has been accepted by Austria, or she will be compelled to throw aside the mask and frankly unite her destinies to those of Russia. The fortunes of the latter power in the Crimea will probably determine which of the two alternatives she will accept.

The Canada's mails bring a few additional details respecting the progress of the siege-General Canrobert's despatch, which we publish in another column, confirms, by the meagreness of its incidents, the Russian report that nothing of importance had been attempted against the city up to the 26th of December. So many different dates had been fixed for the assault that it was impossible to anticipate with anything like certainty when it would take place. From the French General's report, it would appear that the Russians had withdrawn their left wing beyond the Tchernaya—a movement said to be caused by the landing of the Turkish troops at Eupatoria. In connection with the despatch of these Turkish reinforcements, a curious story is told in a private letter from Constantinople. It states that on receiving instructions from his government to proceed to the Crimea, Omer Pacha, refused to comply with them, on the ground that he had received positive information from the camp of the critical position of the allies, and that he was unwilling to take part in an enterprise which must result in absolute failure. This unexpected reply is said to have thrown the Turkish government into great consternation. A meeting of the Grand Council was immediately summoned, and peremptory orders were transmitted to the Turkish generalissimo to proceed at once to the Crimea, at the head of his contingent, and there to expose to the commanders of the allied armies his motives and views, the Porte being no longer in a position to modify an opinion which had been adopted in common with them. From an article which we copy from the London Globe, these speculations of Omer Pacha, as to the chances of the campaign, seem likely to meet with a speedy verification. Russia is making strenuous efforts to transport such an overwhelming force to the Crimea as must succeed in crushing out, by the superiority of numbers alone, the miserably insufficient contingents with which the expedition has been undertaken by the allies. Three divisions of the third corps of the Russian army had passed through Odessa on their way to Perekop, which would give to Prince Menschikoff an additional reinforcement of 32,000—the Russians say of 48,000 bayonets with 140 field pieces. If Lord Raglan does not hurry up his siege works he will never get a chance of an inside peep at the fortifications of Sebastopol. As things look at present, he will even be fortunate if he escapes the disasters of another such retreat as that of Corunna.

GUTHRIE GOING.—The newspaper correspondents at Washington insist upon it that Secretary Guthrie will shortly resign. We hope that he will at least remain till Congress has settled the question upon that spurious demand of Forney for twenty thousand dollars. Can't we have a resolution on the subject?

City Reformers.—The presentment of the Grand Inquest for the city and county of New York, delivered yesterday, is a further step toward reforms which are eminently needed. No one will be surprised to learn that the Mayor lent the jurors the valuable aid of his counsel and advice throughout their labors, and that it, through their medium anything is accomplished towards the suppression of gambling and other vices in New York, a large share of the credit will be due to him. Mr. Wood is certainly bent on proving to us what an energetic Mayor can do.

The suppression of gambling houses is a work whose difficulty cannot well be exaggerated. It is notorious that these establishments number among their supporters many influential members of society, and that if money can purchase impunity for them, they are sure to go scot free. Moreover, though some of them do business openly, and can be detected without trouble, others, and these are by no means the least dangerous, disguise their real character by assuming the title of a club house or restaurant, and here great tact, dexterity, and experience would be required to bring the law to bear with effect. These and similar difficulties have always availed hitherto in impeding the execution of the statutes and ordinances against gambling; and though the authorities have on several occasions got as far as the Grand Inquest which broke up yesterday, they have never been able to go further. On these occasions, a flurry would be caused by the presentments or the indictments; for several days, virtuous zeal would fire the leading public functionaries; but after a while, the matter would be allowed to die out, and the public, not unnaturally, ascribed some share in the abandonment of the prosecution to the wealth and standing of the parties accused. Now, it seems, another attempt is to be made; we shall see shortly with what success. A word of encouragement may not be out of place. When it was resolved to put down Frascati's and the other gambling saloons in Paris, the task appeared far more formidable than the one now undertaken by the Mayor: for years these establishments had been established and licensed; they counted among their friends the first men in France; the best legal advice was at their service; they had allies in the government; and above all, their funds for defence were inexhaustible. Yet the law was carried out. The gambling houses were closed, and the roulette tables broken up. At that time Paris contained probably ten times as many gambling houses as New York does.

The reforms which the Mayor has taken in hand in connection with the observance of the Sabbath, are in a fair way of being carried out. At the outset they too appeared impossible. Grocers and grog-shop keepers laughed at the idea of the police forcing them to shut their doors on Sunday—the best day of the week. They are laughing now on the wrong side of their mouth. Two Sundays have we seen already this year without disgraceful riots, without drunkenness, without noise, without crime, and we have every reason to hope that to-day will witness a still more marked contrast with the past. In this matter of Sabbath observance, it is only the first step which is difficult or irksome. Let the people of New York once taste the sweets of a quiet Sunday without brawl or noise—let the people who go to church meet no drunkards or rowdies in Broadway—and Mr. Wood may rely on them to maintain the new regime he is establishing. No fear of any one sympathizing with the "injured" grog sellers need be apprehended. The "corner grocery" has been literally loathed for years; let it go. Nor will the spectacle be witnessed of the poor submitting to the law while the rich transgress it. The rich hotels must follow the example of the corner grocery, and close their bars on Sunday. Hotel keepers who are wise will do so cheerfully and without hesitation; some popularity may be gained by a frank admission to the new regime, and a cordial co-operation with the Mayor in his schemes of reform.

The great work—we mean city reforms—is never ending. Suppose Mr. Wood succeeds in suppressing gambling and Sunday rioting—improves the police, and has the streets cleaned—the gigantic task that would still remain would alone be enough to gain for the officer who should accomplish it a never dying reputation. Take the single item of false weights and measures. It is notorious that a vast number of retailers in this city count upon giving short weight to their customers as a part of their regular profits. Others—coal dealers for instance—do the same thing on a large scale. Let any man who is curious in such matters weigh his groceries when his servant returns from the grocer's, and measure his coal; he will soon find that his pounds contain several ounces less than is stated in books of arithmetic, and that a ton in one street is by no means the same thing as a ton in another. Here is a chance for the Mayor. Then again, look at the adulteration of solids and liquids. How much coffee is there in the substance sold at the grocers as the ground Mocha? How much pepper in the Cayenne? How much sand in the sugar? How much vitriol or alcohol in the whiskey? How many nameless poisons in the brandy, wine and ale? Here is an opportunity for some rising chemist to make a name and a fortune. It would be easy enough one would imagine to entrap the rogues who adulterate these articles; and we may be sure that Mayor Wood would lend his aid to any scheme for their punishment. A small quantity of adulterated merchandise bought at a leading grocer's ought to be sufficient ground either for his prosecution or exposure; the latter would answer better than the former. Only fancy the sensation that would be created if it were known that Mayor Wood had an officer employed in going round and buying samples of all these adulterable articles, with a view to their being chemically tested, and the names of delinquents published by order of the Corporation.

We care not to pursue the enumeration of the reforms which might be accomplished. Peter Funk—who however are now a very harmless description of vermin—might be swept away; vile houses closed; rowdism in dark streets checked by a few severe punishments; the police force weeded of the lazy, the cowardly, the infirm, and incendiaries prevented. These and such reforms are badly wanted, and it does seem as though Mr. Wood was the man to accomplish them.

THE WEATHER.—Since the "cold snap" which ended a day or two after Christmas, the weather here has been comparatively mild, though full of changes of snow, rain and sleet. If it

continues thus open for a few weeks longer, the back of the winter will be broken, and the fears of the destitute, of excessive cold, will be at an end. In view of the poor, and the price of coal, should there be no deep snows nor hard freezing nights this season, nor rollicking, horse murdering sleigh rides, who is there that will regret it? A few weeks more, and softer skies and better times, we hope, will dawn upon us.

THE NEW ARMY BILL.—The bill for the increase of the army, so much needed for the protection of the frontier, seems likely, notwithstanding the opposition it is certain to encounter, to become a law before the expiration of the present session of Congress.

The draft of this bill submitted by Mr. Faulkner, of Va., to the Military Committee, and published some days ago in the Herald, is defective in more than one respect; and, although we are as yet uninformed as to the precise nature of the modifications suggested by General Scott and other distinguished officers who have been summoned to the aid of the committee, it strikes us that some check to the immense patronage which is contemplated should be imposed upon those who are to control the appointments. If the President and his Cabinet are as unfortunate in their military selections as they have been in their diplomatic representatives, we opine that the discipline and efficiency of the army will be impaired rather than improved by the passage of this bill. And yet we see no way in which this blow can be averted, except by subjecting all applicants for appointment in the new regiments to examination. For example, a "course of sprints," some what as follows, would materially aid in winnowing the heap of chaff now lying on the desk of Gen. Davis. A competent board of army officers should be convened, and no candidate recommended for military place without, first, a sufficient knowledge of the English language to be able to write an official report correctly. Second, mathematics, simple surveying, and the determination of latitude and longitude. To this might be appropriately added a "smattering" of botany and geology; drawing would not be an unacceptable accomplishment. Third, military gymnastics, and the use of the various kinds of arms. Fourth, tactics, artillery, infantry and cavalry. Fifth, castellation, or the method of picket and encampment. Sixth, the employment and use of military engines. Seventh, the fabrication and theory of projectiles. Eighth, military pyrotechny. Ninth, field fortifications. Tenth, attack and defence of fortified positions; and, lastly, pioneer and pontoon service.

We do not insist that the applicant should be compelled to undergo a rigid catechism in all these branches of the military profession, but he should be sufficiently versed in each to explain its general principles. Throughout the country there are hundreds of private military schools, the graduates of nearly all of which are abundantly competent to stand the ordeal we suggest; and as far as possible the candidates should be taken from these establishments, whose students would carry into the army an *esprit du corps* scarcely less than that imbued at West Point.

Were the navy, instead of the army, about to be increased in a similar ratio, it is hardly reasonable to suppose (although any thing is possible with the present administration) that high and responsible commands would be conferred upon men without even an inquiry as to their knowledge of the fundamental principles of seamanship. The case should not be different now. From the exigencies of the service, the army is often scattered in small detachments along the frontier, and the command of posts invariably devolves upon officers of inferior rank; but it does not necessarily follow that they are inferior men.

The experience of the Mexican war, and the frequent tactical errors that marked many of its scenes of conflict, justify the expectation that men who have some military knowledge will receive a preference over those who are morally, mentally, and even physically, disqualified. The hap-hazard and partisan policy of Mr. Polk will, we hope, be disregarded, even though it should exclude the corporal's guard of filibustering loungers who have thus far faithfully followed the ill-starred fortunes of the mustang generals in Washington. Justice to the country, justice to the officers of the regular army, and justice to that large portion of American youth who, by dint of hard study, and oftentimes by the employment of slender means, have qualified themselves to become efficient soldiers, requires that the graduates of Cadmus and Las Posas, who, between expectancy and starvation, are now lobbying the bill through Congress, in the hope of reaping its exclusive benefits, should be "crushed out."

THE STEAMSHIP ARCTIC.—PRESENTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY.—The Grand Inquest of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, made a presentment, which is given in *extenso* elsewhere, upon the subject of the loss of the steamship Arctic. Four months have elapsed since the calamity, and the Grand Jury of the federal court has had every opportunity to gather up the facts in the case. The Grand Jury has been in session during the past eighty days, and during the greater part of that time the case of the Arctic has been under its consideration. It is proper, then, for the public to expect something new upon the subject; but if any one entertains any such hopes he is destined to disappointment, as a perusal of the presentment will show.

The Grand Jury recapitulates the leading details of the disaster, and then proceeds to give the conclusions to which it has arrived as to the "best method of providing for the safety of passengers and crews of such vessels." The method recommended is precisely the same as that suggested by a correspondent of the Herald some time since—namely, that every officer, seaman, engineer, fireman and servant should be detailed to a particular boat, and that each passenger should receive a ticket marked with the number of the boat in which he can find refuge in case of disaster. It is a matter of opinion whether or not this presentment is worth what it costs the United States. We gave it to everybody in one day for two cents, whereas the Grand Jury took eight days before a conclusion was arrived at, and it cost nearly seven thousand dollars.

But to examine the question upon its own merits, we may safely inquire of what benefit will this presentment be under the circumstances? The Grand Inquest of this city and county has presented, many times, certain crying evils and nuisances which abound in this metropolis; but it yet remains to be seen that this paper thunder has had any effect in clearing our moral atmosphere. Jurors may fill count-

less sheets of foolscap with well written complaints, but no notice will ever be taken of them. The true remedy would be found in the exercise of another power of the Grand Jury—indictment. The United States Grand Jurors should have indicted the seamen and firemen of the Arctic, and they should have been tried for the great crime they committed in deserting the ship. Then we might have had something definite. As the matter stands now, we are in precisely the same position that we occupied before the presentment—which was looked for with so much interest—was made.

It is only just, in speaking of this matter, to direct public attention to the protest of one of the jurors against this presentment. The Grand Jury has not gone far enough; but if its action should awaken Congress to the necessity of taking some action in the matter, it will be worth all that it has cost, and a great deal more.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.—The success of the Pyne and Harrison English opera company at the Broadway theatre has surprised all the play-goers. It seemed remarkable that a company, however excellent, should come here without the prestige of European fame and European puffery, and at once take such a strong hold upon the public affections. It is the more remarkable, when we call to mind the fact that they came in opposition to two great artists, whose names have been familiar in the mouths of all American musicians as household words, for the last ten years. The triumph of the English opera at the Broadway is the best proof that can be adduced to show that our citizens who sustain amusements, prefer, and will support, such establishments as are conducted upon democratic principles. The Italian opera was intended as an aristocratic amusement, and the very class for which it was gotten up here was the first to desert it.

The English opera at the Broadway has had possession of the boards during nearly half of the present season. So successful has it been that the managers have found it profitable to keep a double company—operatic and dramatic—and the principal members of the regular *corps dramatique* have been paid full salaries for doing little or nothing. The opera of "Cinderella" has been witnessed during this week by at least twenty thousand persons, and many were obliged to wait until next week before they could secure seats. These facts, which cannot be gainsaid, should be a warning to other managers. If the opera is to be made profitable here, its surroundings, its management and its location must be made popular.

The English opera at the Broadway theatre has been successful merely because it was well managed, well located, and well done in every respect.

THE CABINET ORGAN ON FRENCH SPOILIATIONS.—WHAT'S IN THE WIND?—The Washington Union comes out in favor of the five million French Spoliations bill. What does it mean? We have always thought this measure, since the veto of Col. Polk, decidedly anti-democratic. Mr. Pierce has never recommended the bill in any way. The general belief has been that he would veto it if passed. Have the Kibboen Cabinet, in view of these five millions of the spoils, changed his mind? Or is this a venture of the Cabinet organ upon its own account? Have the railroad land speculating and patent monopoly schemes been abandoned only to fall back upon the spoils of the French Spoliations bill? Or what is in the wind?

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Serious Railroad Riot.

ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED—GREAT EXCITEMENT. BUFFALO, Jan. 20, 1855. A riot broke out on the Buffalo, Bradford and Goodrich Railroad to-day, at Ridgeway, twenty miles from this city. It has been understood for several months past that the laborers on the road have not been paid regularly, and a few weeks since they gave notice that they would spike down the switches to-day, if they did not receive the wages due them.

The track was accordingly spiked at Ridgeway this afternoon, and one or two bridges were opened. When the chief officer of the road heard of it, he hired about twenty-five men from this city, armed them with revolvers, &c., and went over to take possession of and protect the track. On arriving at the scene of disturbance, the party were fired upon by the laborers, who were armed with rifles, and a regular fight then ensued, the party from this city firing the worst. One of their men, Simon Wemple, being killed, and two or three others wounded, one of whom considered dangerously so. Two or three of the laborers were also wounded. The officer's party, however, succeeded in arresting about a dozen of the laborers, and among them, it is believed, the man who shot Wemple.

Orders were sent to this city for more, supposed to be for the securing of the rioters.

Many rumors and versions of the affair are floating about, but the above statement is as near the truth as at present can be arrived at. Nine of the party who went from here have just returned.

One of the men engaged in the affair at Ridgeway informs us that the whole party from this city, on arriving there were deputized by the Canadian Sheriff, and acted under his orders; that the President of the road, a number of Catholic priests, and the Sheriff, made speeches to the laborers, and tried to persuade them to desist, but all to no purpose. The Sheriff then ordered the track to be opened and cleared, and while the men were doing it according to his orders, they were attacked by the rioters, and a desperate *melée* took place, during which thirteen of the laborers were arrested, and are now in irons.

The man who killed Wemple, after an examination, has been fully committed.

Burning of the Steamboat Garden City.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1855. The fine steamboat Garden City, formerly running on the Illinois, was burned to the water's edge on Sunday morning last, near the mouth of the Arkansas river. She left the city of St. Louis on the 10th instant, loaded with a cargo of four, lard and oats, and caught fire just below Napoleon. The passengers and crew all reached the shore in safety, with their baggage. The cargo is a total loss. The boat was valued at \$30,000, and was insured, mostly in St. Louis, for \$28,000. The cargo was insured principally in Boston and New Orleans.

Criminal Matters.

EXECUTIONS IN KENTUCKY. CINCINNATI, Jan. 20, 1855. Stephen Short and Wm. Hanning were hung at Greensburg, Ky., yesterday, for murder. They confessed their guilt on the gallows. About 6,000 persons were present to witness the execution.

EXECUTION OF JOHN J. TAYLOR. GREENSBURG, Jan. 19, 1855. John J. Taylor was executed here at two o'clock this afternoon, for the murder of his wife. About ten thousand persons were present. He spoke nearly an hour, and protested his innocence at heart of the crime, blaming liquor for it all. He expressed his hope and belief that he was forgiven by his Maker, and died without a struggle.

Another Law Suit by Mrs. Gaines. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19, 1855. Mrs. Gaines has commenced a suit here in the Probate Court, to establish herself as the legatee under the will of her father, Daniel Clark.

The Weather in Boston.

Boston, Jan. 20, 1855. The storm ceased about 12 o'clock last night, and the weather to-day is very fine. The sleighing is quite good.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1855. The following cases will come up for trial at the Supreme Court next week. Monday, Jan. 22, No. 45—Goodrich vs. Guthrie, No. 46—Herdson vs. Ridgeway. Tuesday, Jan. 23, No. 47—The City of Boston vs. Lawrence. Thursday, Jan. 25, No. 48—Law's Executors vs. Law. Friday, Jan. 26, No. 49—Doth vs. Clark.

The Kinney Expedition.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20, 1855. Ex-Governor Bell, of Texas, is reported to have joined the Kinney expedition to Central America.

Political Matters.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE. CONCORD, Jan. 20, 1855. Hon. John S. Wells has accepted the appointment to the United States Senate vice Norris, deceased, and left for Washington on Thursday.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM LOUISIANA.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20, 1855. At a caucus of the democratic members of the Louisiana Legislature, a majority of the members being present, Mr. Sidel was unanimously nominated for United States Senator.

ELECTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20, 1855. A special election is ordered for the 12th of February in Philadelphia county, to supply the vacancy in the State Senate caused by the death of Levi Foulkrod.

Affairs in Canada.

STATE OF THE WEATHER—THE MARKETS, &C. MONTREAL, Jan. 20, 1855.

The weather here is mild and clear, and we have not much snow on the ground. The thermometer ranges at about 26 degrees above zero.

Beets are plentiful among agriculturists for the autumn sown grain, the covering of snow being thought insufficient to keep the ground warm and prevent germination at the proper time. Trade is dull and the money market tight.

An ice road has been made over the St. Lawrence, to connect with the St. Lambert's railway station.

KNOXVILLE, Jan. 20, 1855.

The weather here is mild and cloudy. There is no good sleighing. The markets are dull.

PRESBURY, Jan. 20, 1855.

The weather is mild and cloudy. All kinds of trade is dull.

ST. CATHARINES, Jan. 20, 1855.

The weather is clear and cold here, and the canal is covered with ice. Business is dull. Robberies are becoming very frequent.

HAMILTON, Jan. 20, 1855.

The weather is moderate, and the wind west. We have no snow. The markets are dull, and there is no produce coming in.

TORONTO, Jan. 20, 1855.

The weather here is cloudy and unsettled, and the roads are in a bad condition. The markets are dull.

Commercial Affairs in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20, 1855. Our money market continues extremely stringent, and bills can hardly be negotiated at any price. The limited transactions that have taken place to-day were at the following prices:—Wheat, \$1.20 for fair, \$1.33 for good, and \$1.40 for prime; oats, 40c; flour, \$6.85 a \$7 for superfine country; prime lard, in barrels, 8c; rye, 85c; whiskey, 23 1/2c.

The river is at a stand, with 5 1/2 feet in the channel between here and Cairo.

The transactions to-day have been confined to a few lots of produce only. Wheat, oats, and corn are the same as yesterday. City superfine flour is held at \$7, without sale. A lot of country superfine was sold on terms not made public, but indicating a decline. Mess pork sold at \$11.50 per bbl. in small lots. In bulk meat no sales have been made. Prime bbl. and tierce lard is 8c per lb. For whiskey the prices were gradually advancing. Money is still scarce, and the market exhibits no improvement.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1855. As the train was coming from Portland yesterday morning, two engines and the snow plough ran off the track, near the seaboard, instantly killing Franklin Rolfe, and badly injuring Charles Vatemann, the engineer. Both of the deceased were employed upon the road.

Navigation at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Jan. 20, 1855. The steamer globe arrived here this morning from Toronto, coming through the ice. There is very little ice in the lake. The weather is pleasant and moderately cold.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20, 1855. Stocks are steady to-day. Reading we quote at 38 1/2; Morris Canal, 13 1/2; Long Island Railroad, 14 1/2; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42; Pennsylvania Fives, 90.